8. *Earth-salt Industry.*—There are three families in Hoysalakatte working in earth-salt manufacture in addition to being engaged in agriculture. For their trade they require the saline earth and water. The *marginally noted implements are used. These are got from Sira and cost about Rs. 100. The spade and pickaxe are the implements used. They turn out 2 pallas of salt in 4 days which is sold in the surrounding villages at Rs. 5 a palla. The trade is learnt in 2 years from the elders free of cost.

*ಕೊಣ.
ಸಲಿಕೆ ಗುಂಡ್ಲು.
ಕಟ್ಟೆ.
ಗೋಣಿ.
ಸಿಬರ.
ಸನಿಕೆ.
ಗುದ್ದಲಿ.

SORAB TALUK

The information relates to the industries carried on in the following places:—

(1) Sorab Town.
(2) Hire Idagodu.
(3) Muguru.
(4) Moody.
(5) Kerehalli.
(6) Jade.
(7) Nyamti Dakhala Channapatna.
(8) Ulave.
(9) Yelâve
(10) Anavatti.

1. *Weaving.*—Weaving is carried on at Muguru and Moody villages by two and ten families respectively. These follow trade in addition. Agriculture is also pursued by the ten families of Moody. "Hallithigarru" work at making broad tapes at Muguru, while to those of Moody weaving is a caste profession. The requisite yarn is got from Hubli or Byadgi. Four rupees worth of yarn is sufficient for the tape maker for a month. The weaver at Moody requires Rs. 16 worth of cotton yarn and Rs. 2 of silk and 8 annas is also wanted for the colour, necessary making a total of Rs. 18-8-0 for working his loom.

*No.	Name	Price. Rs. a. p.
2	ಒತ್ತು	0–4–0
1-2	ಸಲಿಗೆ	0–4–0
1	ಕುಂಚಿಗೆ	5–0–0
1	ರಾಟೆಕೊಂಡಿಗೆ ಸುತ್ತ ತಕ್ಕುದ್ದು.	3–0–0
1	ಕುಂಟೆ	3–0–0
1	ಹಲಗೆ	0–8–0
	ಲಾಳಿ	0–8–0
	ಅಡ್ಡಬಂಡಿಗೆ	0–8–0
	ಟೂವಣಿಕೋಲು	0–8–0
	ಹಾವಿಗೆ ಪಾದ	0–4–0
	ಹಣಿಗೆ	2–0–0
	ಹಗ್ಗ	0–4–0

The parts of the loom and their prices are noted in the margin.* Only the ಹಲಗೆ is got from Hubli or Timmankatte. Others are locally made.

One man weaves 5 panches or towels or 2 ಜಬಣದ ಕಾಟಿಪಂಚೆ. If others join and help for (1) ಪಟ್ಟೆಹುಯ್ಯುವುದು (2) ಪೂಕೆಮಾಡುವುದು (3) ಹಣಿ ಕೆಜ್ಜೆವುದು and (4) ಕಾಟಿಕೆ ಸುತ್ತುವುದು, one can work his loom. The weaver of Muguru carries on his work with only a ಹಣಿಗೆ and a shuttle which he buys at Hubli for Rs 8. Each workman is said to do 8 annas worth of work per day selling his tape in fairs at 2 annas per yard. The weaver of Moody sells his towels and panches at Banavasi and Sirsi for 4 annas and 10 annas a bit, respectively.

The trade is handed down from father to son. It is said that from 1 month to 1 year is wanted to learn weaving. A work man is reported to earn Rs. 8 a month at Muguru and Rs. 6 per loom at Moody.

2. *Carpentry.*—Carpentry is practised by five families in Kerehalli, two in Anavatti and one in Yelave village. These families follow the industry as a caste profession, handed down from father to son. Three families of Kerehalli village live solely by carpentry, while the rest are also agriculturists in addition. All these people are mainly employed in making agricultural implements. New common

carts are built old ones being also repaired. These people buy the necessary wood either from private owners or from the Government paying seigniorage, while in many cases the raiyat supplies his own wood for his ploughs, harrows, clod-crusher, etc.

The usual axe, adze, chisel, bellows, anvil, hammer, tongs, saw, etc., are availed of in their work. A few of these are locally made, while several others are bought at shops in more important places. The cost of a whole set is estimated at from Rs. 6 to 40.

One workman can make a plough or a harrow or a clod-crusher in a day. Common carts are sold at Rs. 40 a cart. For making agricultural implements the workmen get 600 to 800 seers of paddy a year at Kerehalli (at 30 seers of paddy per about 9 seers beriz), while in Anavatti a carpenter earns Rs. 60 a year on an average and 10 ನಿದ್ದ or $\frac{10}{32}$ of a seer of paddy per ಗಳೆ. The wages for a seed distributor is Rs. 4. At Yelave village a workman is said to get Rs. 40 a year.

No charge is paid by a learner for tuition. About 5 or 6 years are said to be necessary for learning carpentry.

3. *Smith-craft*—There are four families of smiths in Sorab Town, two at Channapatna, a majara village of Nyamti, and one in Ulave village. The smiths of the latter village were once iron-smelters. They have now left off this work. Both the Smiths of Sorab, Ulavegrama and Channapatna are of the Kammar caste and follow smith-craft in addition to agriculture. The necessary iron or steel required for their trade, is purchased from shops at Rs. 2-8-0 a maund. The usual chisels, hammers, anvils, tongs and such other articles are prepared out of "Sikada" ಕೀಕಡ iron, the whole set costing about Rs. 8 to 11. These people prepare also the scythe, the axe and other agricultural implements.

About nine people are said to be necessary for working at a smithy in Nyamti, Channapatna, and that the work is generally carried on only during 8 months of the year. All the articles prepared are sold locally to raiyats. The charges for making some of them are noted in the margin.

Axle 1-0-0.
ಗಾಣಚಳ್ಳಿ 6 annas or 1-0-0.
Axes 0-0-6 for sharpening its edge.
ಕೊಡ್ಲಿ or ಕೊಂಡ್ಲಿ 0-4-0
Scythe 0-2-0
Generally for agricultural implements 30 seers of paddy in Sorab Town.

No cost is incurred for learning the trade or craft for which one or two years are said to be necessary. Each workman is said to earn about Rs. 3 a month, while at Ulave he is said to get Rs. 15 a month.

4. *Carving in sandalwood and ivory.*—There are eight families employed at this work in Sorab Town. These live solely by the gains of this art and belong to the "Gudigar" caste or sect. The requisite sandalwood is brought from the Government depôt, while the necessary ivory is got from the local merchant or sowcar. No family has kept accounts showing the actual value of the sandalwood consumed for this work or that of the ivory used for this purpose. The general estimate is said to be about Rs. 50 or 60 per year for both. The instruments used are (1) Chandrayudha (ಚಂದ್ರಾಯುಧ) (2) saw, (3) chisels, (4) plane, (5) squares, (6) augers (7) ರಂಬ (8) ನವಕೋಲು and (9) ಜೀರ್ಗಳು. These are bought at shops and the chisels are locally made by kammars. About Rs. 25 are said to be necessary for these instruments. The work turned out by each workman per day cannot be ascertained. During exhibitions, shows, etc., work is done under pressure and orders are executed. The articles prepared are sold both to Government and to outsiders. The following articles are generally manufactured—(1) cabinets, (2) letter-boxes, (3) jewel-boxes, (4) writing-desk, (5) glove-boxes, (6) card-cases, (7) paper-cover, (8) pen-rack, (9) book-cases, (10) album-covers (11) picture-frames, (12) images of saints and gods, (13) figures of animals, (14) combs, (15) cradles, (16) bureaus, (17) mantaps (ಮಂಟಪಗಳು) and such other articles. The articles are valued according to their size and quality from 3 pies to Rs. 300.

The art is learnt from infancy, parents giving lessons to their sons, and the time taken to learn it cannot be stated with any definiteness.

Out of the eight families, four get Rs. 400 a year each, the others getting about Rs. 100 per family.

5. *Basket-weaving.*—There are ten families of Myadas at Hire Idogodu, five at Jadi and three at Nyamti-Channapatna, in the last of which the basket-makers are called "Gouri-makkalu" (ಗೌರಿಮಕ್ಕಳು.) These people are agriculturists in addition and obtain the necessary bamboo from Government forests or private holdings at Rs. 3 to 7 per hundred. The straight scythe or ಕತ್ತಿ is used in preparing the bamboo for making baskets, sieves, winnows, mats, for storing grain, cradles, etc. The scythe is made locally by kammars at Rs. 1-3-0. "Ambu" is also used at Hire Idogodu village. The baskets, etc., are sold in santes or fairs at prices varying from 6 pies to 4 annas and also Re. 1 per article. No charge is incurred in learning the trade as it is handed down from father to son and the time necessary to learn it is said to be one year. Each workman is said to get 4 annas a day.

6. *Shoe-making.*—There are three families of shoe-makers in Sorab Town who live solely by the profession. The necessary leather costing about Rs. 12 a month is purchased from local shops where also the necessary implements, such as the awl, the chisel, hammer, tongs, anvil, etc., are bought, the whole set costing about Rs. 10. One man prepares a pair of shoes in two days with some help. The shoes are sold in santes at Rs. 1-4-0, slipers Rs. at 1-8-0, and sandals Rs. at 1-4-0 per pair.

The trade is handed down from father to son. About two years' time is required for learning the trade.

Each workman is said to earn Rs. 7 a month.

TARIKERE TALUK.

The information relates to the industries practised in eight villages noted in the *margin and also to the villages of the hoblies of Sivani, Lingadahalli and Lakkavalli.

*Tarikere Town.
Bettadahalli.
Ajjampura.
Sollapura.
Baggavalli.
Chennapura.
Nagavangala and Kortikere.

1. *Weaving.*—There are one hundred and ninety-three families in the *marginally noted villages and hobli engaged in weaving either cotton cloths or woollen kamblies. Of these twenty-four are Devangas, fifteen Kurubas, thirteen Holeyas and six Jadaru. Kurubas are agriculturists and kambli weavers as well. Many of the Devangas live solely by weaving cotton dhotras, panches, etc. Machine-made yarn is got from Hubli at Rs. 5-8-0 per packet. About Rs. 2 worth of yarn is required to weave 24 cubits of cloth, while woollen yarn worth Rs. 1-8-0 is necessary to weave one kambli 8 cubits long.

*Ajjampura
Sollapura.
Beggadahalli.
Chennapura.
Kortikere
Tarikere Town.
Bettadahalli and Sivani Hobli.

The implements generally used are.—ಪಲಿಗೆ, ಕುಂಚಿ, ಕುಂಚಿಗೆ (brush) ಹಗ್ಗ (rope) ಲಾಳಿ (shuttle) ಹೊಡೆತ್ತ, ಕಿಡಿನುಳ್ಳು, ಪಣಿಗೆ. ಪಲಿಗೆ (wires) ಅನ್ನಿಗೆ, ಬೆದ, ಚಿಲ್ಲು, ಕಾಕಣಿ, ದಾಂ. The implements that the families have already in stock, *i.e.*, those which have been used by their ancestors are availed of, the worn out parts of the loom being substituted when necessary. The price of the whole set ranges from Rs. 10 to 12.

One workman weaves 4 yards of cloth and 2 of kambli making a profit of 4 annas a day. The prepared articles are disposed of locally. A panche is priced from 8 annas to 3 rupees and a kambli from 2 to 6 rupees.

No cost is incurred in acquiring the art, the younger members of the family being taught by the elders.

A weaver earns from Rs. 7 to 8 a month.

2. *Carpentry.*—Carpentry is practised by eight families in the town of Tarikere, while in the hoblies of Sivani, Lingadahalli and Lakkavalli there are one, four and one carpenter families, respectively. These are also agriculturists in addition